

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1820.

No. 31.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis. Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of July last, a negro man named SAM, twenty-four or twenty-five years old, near six feet high, stout made, of a black complexion, and very likely. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Alexander Borland, near Hillsborough, as he has a wife there; or probably he may undertake to pass as a free man, as he has been trying to procure a free pass. The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again, if taken in this county, or twenty dollars if taken out of the county.

Lewis Hutchins.

Orange county, N. C. Aug. 3.

27-16

For sale, at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES,

LEE'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

ASTHMATIC PILLS, which give immediate relief in all asthmas, difficulty of breathing, &c.

AROMATIC PILLS, for female complaints

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, an excellent remedy for certain complaints.

Antibilious Pills,
Fever and Ague Drops,
Eye Water,
Tooth Powder,
Wound-destroying Lozenges,
Tooth-ache Drops,
Corn Plaster,
Tooth-ache Pills,
Rheumatic Pills,
Restorative Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 3.

27-17

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has in complete operation, at A. D. Murphy's mill, on Haw River, in this county, a pair of machines for carding wool into rolls. The machines are new, and the cards of a superior quality.

It is necessary that wool brought to these machines should be freed from burrs and other hard substances, as they injure the cards. It should also be washed clean of dirt, and one pound of clean grease should be added to every ten or twelve pounds of wool. A sufficiency of tow or linen sheets (not woollen) should be brought to put the rolls in.

Meek wool can be carded, if those who have it will prepare it in the following manner: Take rain or river water, boil it, to which add an equal quantity of cold urine; stir the wool in this until the grease is extracted from the body of the wool and rises to the top; then take it out, rinse it in clear water, dry it, and it is ready for carding. The same preparation will do for the next and succeeding parcels. If the above directions cannot be attended to (which is best), wash the wool well in a strong soap suds. Work cannot be well done unless these directions are observed.

The advantage of a never failing stream will enable me to accommodate all who may favour me with their custom. Customers from a distance shall meet with dispatch, and every exertion will be used to have the work well done and expeditiously.

Samuel S. Claytor.

Aug. 2.

26-

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand on Robert Eaton and John Pausette, for the sum of twenty-three dollars or thereabouts, with Henry Whitted witness. The said note was drawn twelve months after date, and dated some time in February, 1819. I forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I have received full satisfaction for the same from said Eaton.

Wm. Whitted, sen.

July 26.

25-5

NEW POST OFFICE.

A NEW POST OFFICE is established at Cochran's Level, Orange county, North Carolina. Due attention will be paid to the duties of the office by

Wm. Hyndman, P. M.

July 14.

24-1f

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the state, which will be for the space of two or three months, the duties of my office as County Surveyor, for Orange county, N. C. will be attended to by Mr. Joseph A. Woods, of Hillsborough, who is authorised to attend to the same.

Hugh Mulhollan.

Orange county, July 21, 1820.

25

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand, at my black-smith's shop, six miles south-east of Hillsborough, five or six

WAGGONS,

well finished off for the road, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Wm. N. Pratt.

Orange county, Aug. 14.

28-3w

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office.

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday evening last, an apprentice by the name of JOHN TOLLAR. Had on when he went away a shirt and pair of trousers, and a wool hat; he is about fourteen years of age, and has dark blue eyes. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing him, as they will be dealt with according to law.

David Riggs.

Orange county, Aug. 10.

28-3w

FOR SALE.

TWO good MILCH COWS, which were raised in town.

Inquire of the Printer.

July 24.

25-

Traveller's Exp.

A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand at Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820.

1f-10

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MAJON.

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.

Feb. 28, 1820.

4-6m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20.

20-1f

Rural Economy.

POTATOES.

Hanover, (N. H.) July 16.

To have early potatoes, set sticks by those plants which first blossom, and preserve their roots for the following year.

To have good potatoes, let them ripen. There is no greater mistake than that this vegetable will do well though planted late. There is nearly as much difference between a green and ripe potatoe as between a green and ripe apple. But potatoes require a long season to ripen. They should be planted as soon as the ground is open, and dug early before the fall rains.

What are called solid or juicy potatoes are green potatoes. When perfectly ripe they are dry and mealy; unless they have been exposed to soaking rains late in the season. No pains should be taken to clean them before putting them into the cellar; the more dry earth adheres to them the safer they will be during the winter. But keep them as secure from too much warmth as you do from frosts.

In ploughing and hoeing disturb the ground as little as possible, making it your sole object to keep down all other vegetables, which take the strength of the soil from the plants.

When ripe and mealy the potatoe is one of the most nutritious of all vegetables, but when green and heavy it is indigestible and unwholesome. Irish potatoes are always mealy, and the Irish of the poorer class, a robust and hardy race, make them their principal food. We have a blue potatoe which is always mealy, because it is a species that ripens early, and therefore does not suffer like the white and yellow potatoe, from being late in the season.

ON FRUIT TREES, &c.

The following is from the Catskill, (N. Y.) Recorder, but will apply with more force to the greater part of all the southern states.

It is a matter of surprise with us that our farmers, with all the advantages of a near and certain market, have so persistently neglected the cultivation of fruit. In passing the old orchards of our country, one is struck with the decayed state of the trees, the want of taste in their original selection, and of subsequent attention to their external appearance and position. Some of the new orchards are happily an exception to all this; though we cannot as yet make boast of our fruit, either as to quantity, quality, or variety. There can be no doubt but the growth of fruit-trees is a profitable, as well as a beautiful relief to a monotonous field and forest landscape. The Poughkeepsie Herald states that Mr. Joseph Wardell, of Washington, Dutchess county, sold at the New York market, during the months of May and June, the produce of ten apple trees, for the almost incredible sum of three hundred dollars; they were of a species called Summer Russets; and the trees altogether occupied less than one quarter of an acre of ground. In truth, with this fact before them, we hope our farmers will turn their attention to a more general and improved orcharding. We can give them no better advice than the dying admonition of the laird of Dumbeldikes, to his son: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be ye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping."

KEEPING HORSES.

Every gentleman, who is obliged by his health or his business to keep a horse, complains of the enormous expense incurred by it. If allowed to eat and waste as much as he chooses, a horse will consume from four to five tons of hay in a year besides the necessary grain. But it is asserted on actual experiment, that ten pounds of good hay, with two quarts of corn a day, are enough to keep a common horse in fine order. Ten pounds of hay a day are 3650 pounds, little more than a ton and a half a year; and two quarts of corn per day are about twenty-three bushel a year. Call hay seven dollars a ton, and corn four shillings a bushel, and you make the annual expense of feeding a horse twenty six or seven dollars, about half as much as it commonly costs.

To keep a horse in the cheapest and healthiest manner, let him stand on green turf, dug up pretty thick, and placed on the floor of his stable: let him be carefully and faithfully curried every day. This is of more importance than is sometimes imagined. It opens the pores and preserves a healthful state of the skin, on which, in horses as well as in men, depends as much as on almost any thing else the proper and healthy operation of the various animal functions.

Although the inferior animals are not like men, subject to unnatural appetites,

on account of unnatural stimulants received into the stomach, they unquestionably often consume more food than is necessary to maintain their vigor and spirit. This surplus it is economy to ascertain and retrench.

Corn is cheaper than oats for horses, because there is more heart in a quantity of the same price. It is better to be given two or three-times a day in small messes; and to be given dry, that the mastication of it may keep the mouth in a healthy state.

To measure hay the tare of a basket may be taken, and the hay given from it in small quantities through the day, but chiefly at night.

A horse that is not used should be fed with corn but sparingly. It should occasionally be salted.

It is not perhaps generally considered that horses are as much subject to cold and fevers as men. They should, therefore, be used with great tenderness and delicacy, and often washed in cold water. The pulse generally indicates the health of a horse. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye, and in health beats about 35 strokes a minute.

The great secret in making horses look well and do well, is attention to them. Men who are too great gentlemen to look to their horses, must be too great gentlemen to ride good ones.

In using horses it is better to drive briskly and stop often, than to drive even slow by long stages.

Dartmouth Herald.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

MEMOIR OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

(Continued.)

It was now that the advisers of the princess began to change the tone of her letters, and from the plaintive to burst forth into the indignant. Her royal highness answered the letters of the king, communicating the circumstances last alluded to, on the 12th of February, 1807, intimating her design to represent to him, in another letter, the various grounds on which she felt the hardships of her case;—which was done in a letter dated the 16th of February, in a most able manner. At the close of the letter there was a threat of "an appeal to the public," unless the princess should be speedily received at court, and also allowed some suitable establishment in some one of the royal palaces, if not in Carlton-house.—To this letter she received no answer, and on the 5th of March, she wrote again to the king to say, that unless her requests were granted, the publication would not be withheld beyond the next Monday, which would have been on the 9th of March, 1807. The publication, or, as it was afterwards called, "The Book," did not appear; but in fifteen days from that time, Mr. Perceval was chancellor of the exchequer! The publication being thus for a time effectually checked, the Whig ministry, including the friends of the prince, went out of office, and there was no longer any obstacle to the receiving the princess at court; and, accordingly, on the 21st of April, 1807, minutes were laid before the king, as a prelude to that step, in which the council declared as follows:

"After the most deliberate consideration of the evidence which has been brought before the commissioners, and of the previous examinations, as well as of the answer and observations which have been submitted to your majesty upon them, they (the cabinet) feel it necessary to declare their decided concurrence in the clear and unanimous opinion of the commissioners, confirmed by that of all your majesty's late confidential servants, that the two main charges alleged against her royal highness of pregnancy and delivery are completely disproved; and they further submit to your majesty, their unanimous opinion that all the other particulars of conduct brought in accusation against her royal highness to which the character of criminality can be ascribed, are either satisfactorily contradicted, or rest upon evidence of such a nature, and which was given under such circumstances, as render it, in the judgment of your majesty's confidential servants, undeserving of credit. Your majesty's confidential servants, therefore, concurring in that part of the opinion of your late servants, as stated in their minute of the 25th of January, that there is no longer any necessity for your majesty being advised to decline

receiving the princess into your royal presence, humbly submit to your majesty, that it is essentially necessary, in justice to her royal highness, and for the honor and interest of your majesty's illustrious family, that her royal highness the princess of Wales, should be admitted with as little delay as possible into your majesty's royal presence; and that she should be received in a manner due to her rank and station in your majesty's court and family."

Among the ministers sanctioning this minute, were lord Eldon, lord Camden, lord Westmoreland, the duke of Portland, earl Bathurst, viscount lord Castlereagh, lord Musgrave, Mr. Canning, &c.

There was a separate minute, in which the council declined interfering, as to the assignment of apartments to the princess, in one of the royal palaces, this being a subject purely of a private and domestic nature.

Thus ended the matter at that time. The princess was restored to her situation at court, with a reputation perfectly unsullied, although it had been so basely attacked, and to this period it may fairly be alleged, that if the death of the king had not taken place, there was nothing unjustice which could have deprived her royal highness of all those titles and dignities belonging to the queen of England. What may have since transpired to change the character of her claims, future discoveries may possibly unfold.

It is proper in this place to state, that the details respecting "the delicate investigation," which we have just concluded, were, although ready for publication, suddenly withdrawn from the public eye.—Three copies only, it is supposed, escaped the vigilance of those whose interest it was to suppress them, and for these the most extravagant prices were offered. Intense curiosity was excited only to be disappointed, and the country at large remained ignorant of the charges which had been brought against the princess, and which, in the absence of truth, were distorted in the most shameful manner.

Up to this time Mr. Perceval may have been said to have acted in the most honorable manner towards his illustrious client—he had cleared her of every imputation; he had restored her to the court; he had replaced her in a palace (she had obtained apartments in Kensington palace,) and had done all that her most sanguine wishes could have anticipated.—From his subsequent conduct, however, it would seem that he had acted under a different feeling.—When the regency came to be established in the person of the prince; when the husband came to be exalted to the rank, the splendor, and power of a king, the princess was still left in her former comparatively obscure and penurious state. His conduct on this occasion excited at the time a considerable degree of animadversion. He had relieved the princess from the consequences of a foul calumny; but her husband being now exalted, her non-exaltation operated with regard to her character, in nearly the same way as her exclusion from court had formerly operated.

Her royal highness was again exposed to the malevolent shafts of time-serving malice; but still she preserved a dignified silence, and would probably have remained in retirement, were not her maternal feelings deeply wounded by the increasing restraints which were daily imposed upon her intercourse with her daughter. At length her indignation burst forth. She could no longer exist in silence under the reiterated charges which were preferred against her, and under the mortification of being almost exposed to her daughter's contempt. She wrote a letter to the prince regent, characterized by considerable force and eloquence, in which she challenged a full public disclosure of every thing connected with the investigation of 1806. She emphatically said in this letter, "that while she did not venture to intrude her feeling, as a mother upon his royal highness's notice, she must be allowed to say, that in the eyes of an observing and jealous world; this separation of a daughter from her mother would only admit of one construction—a construction fatal to the mother's reputation." This letter was sent back

to her unopened, but it subsequently obtained publicity. The subject underwent repeated and warm discussion in the public press at the time, and party feelings were exerted in a considerable degree. Still, however, nothing was done.

At last her royal highness by the advice of her counsellors, on the 2d March, 1813, transmitted to the speaker of the house of commons the following letter:—

"Montague-house, Blackheath, March 1, 1813.

"The princess of Wales informs Mr. speaker, that she has received from lord viscount Sidmouth a copy of a report made in pursuance of the orders of his royal highness the prince Regent, by certain members of his majesty's most honorable privy council, to whom, it appears, that his royal highness had been advised to refer certain documents, and other evidence respecting the character and conduct of her royal highness. The report is of such a nature, that her royal highness feels persuaded no person can read it without being sensible of the aspersions which it casts upon her; and although it is so vague as to render it impossible to discover the tenor of the charge, yet, as her royal highness is conscious of no offence, she feels it due to herself, to the illustrious houses to which she is connected by blood and marriage, and to the people among whom she holds so distinguished a rank, not to acquiesce for a single moment in any imputation affecting her honor. The princess of Wales has not been permitted to know on what evidence the members of the privy council proceeded in their investigation, nor has her royal highness been allowed to be heard in her own defence.—She knew only by common rumour that such an inquiry had been instituted until the result was communicated to her in the form of the report.—She knows not whether she is to consider the members of the privy council, by whom her conduct has been inquired into, as a body to whom she could be authorised to apply for redress, or in their individual capacity as persons selected to make the report on her conduct. The princess of Wales is therefore compelled to throw herself upon the wisdom and justice of parliament, and she earnestly desires a full investigation of her conduct during the whole period of her residence in this country. Her royal highness fears no scrutiny, however strict, provided it be conducted by impartial judges, and in a fair and open manner according to law. It is her royal highness's wish either to be treated as innocent or proved guilty. Her royal highness desires that this letter may be communicated to the house of commons."

To be Continued.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, August 21.

By the America, captain Rosier, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 11th, London papers to the 9th, and Lloyd's List of the 7th of July.

The affairs of the queen continued to occupy the attention of the government and the people. The coronation was put off. It was not to take place on the 1st of August, but at some later period not yet agreed upon. A motion to this effect, made by an opposition member, was seconded by lord Castlereagh, who, however, assured the house that this procrastination was in no degree occasioned by the proceedings in the case of the queen. [The Times thinks he told a fib.]

In the house of lords, July 6, lord Dacre presented the following petition from the queen:—

"CAROLINE REGINA.

"The queen has heard, with inexpressible astonishment, that a bill, conveying charges and intended to degrade her and to dissolve her marriage with the king, has been brought by the first minister of the king into the house of lords, where her majesty has no counsel or other officer to assert her rights. The only alleged foundation for the bill is the report of a secret committee, proceeding solely on papers submitted to them, and before whom no single witness was examined. The queen has been further informed, that her counsel last night were refused a hearing at the bar of the house of lords, at that stage of the proceeding when it was most material that they should be heard, and that a list of the witnesses, whose names are known to her accusers, is to be refused to her. Under such circumstances, the queen doubts whether any other course is left to her but to protest, in the most solemn manner, against the whole of the proceeding; but she is anxious to make one more effort to obtain justice, and therefore desires that her counsel may be admitted to state her claims at the bar of the house of lords."

Lord Dacre moved that the counsel be called in.

The counsel having appeared, demanded that an immediate investigation of the charges in the bill should take place. An interesting discussion arose on this demand, and it was finally agreed

that the subject should be taken up on the following Monday.

It is stated that queen has written to nearly 100 persons in Italy to come to England to give evidence, many of whom are of the first families. Six Italians, witnesses against the queen, arrived on Thursday evening in the Dover coach, and remained the whole of yesterday at the Blossoms inn, Lawrence lane; they were of the lowest order, and said they were waiting for Mr. Cook. It is said that the attorney of Milan was with them; he assisted Mr. Cook and Mr. Powell, and was a man in low circumstances, but, since the Milan commission, drives a carriage. He frequently went about Milan, saying he had the crown of England in his pocket.

Five persons have arrived in town, under the care of a messenger named Amberger, who would not suffer any person to be on board the vessel with him, on crossing from Calais. We understand that those persons have been under the care of the Austrian government for some time. Some of them have been accused of criminal offences, and are of the lowest rank, having been taken from a state of starvation. Traveller.

London, July 8.

Our readers will observe, that if the adulterous intercourse with Bergami is not proved, the bill against the queen falls to the ground. We have reason to believe, that when the charge comes to be investigated, it will appear perfectly absurd.

The queen has taken the pleasant villa situated on Barnes terrace, for her summer residence.

The question as to an alteration in the duties on timber, is set at rest for the present year, the committees of both houses of parliament having adjourned the consideration of the subject until the next session. In the course of a debate on this subject, lord Ellenborough said it appeared from evidence, that the British shipping could be navigated at a cheaper rate than shipping from any other part of the world.

The agricultural committee made their report in the house of commons, on the 8th of July, but no proceedings upon it were expected to be made the present session. The chairman stated that no frauds had been discovered in taking the average of wheat, and that the new mode of taking them, proposed by the committee, would rather facilitate than retard the opening of the ports in future.

Extract of a letter from Cork, of July 3.

"The present distress is very great, and I fear it will long continue. Our bank failures, within a range of sixty miles, we reckon little short of a million and a half sterling, besides a large one in Dublin. Our government has not yet agreed to suffer flour to be landed here for export."

New York, August 26—(Evening.)

By the arrival this forenoon of the ship Atlantic, capt. Matlack, in 36 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the evening of the 18th July, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received, from their attentive correspondents, London dates to the 16th of July, and Liverpool to the 18th; Lloyd's and Commercial Shipping Lists to the 14th, and Myers' Liverpool Mercantile Advertiser of the 17th.

The period for the commencement of the queen's trial, has been definitely fixed, and the peers of parliament are summoned for the 17th of August, on which day the second reading of the bill of degradation and divorce is to be moved.

The request of the queen for a copy of the charges against her, and a list of the witnesses to be furnished her, has been resisted by the ministry, and refused by the house of peers, by a majority of 50.

The coronation, it is now said, is not likely to take place before the month of June next.

It was supposed that both houses of parliament would adjourn on Friday the 21st, until the middle of August.

Counsel for the Queen.—It was stated in some of the late English papers, that Mr. Brougham intended to resign his seat in the house of commons, that he might be able to plead in behalf of her majesty, at the bar of the house of lords. On the 12th, Mr. Brougham brought forward a motion, in the house, that he and Mr. Denman, her majesty's attorney and solicitor general, might be allowed to plead at the bar of the house of lords, in defence of their mistress, without vacating their seats. Some debate ensued. Lord Castlereagh did not oppose the motion, and it was allowed. The same permission was also granted to Dr. Lushington, one of her majesty's counsel, and to the king's attorney and solicitor general. This permission is understood to be an exception to the general rule, and is not hereafter to be taken as a precedent.

The following resolutions, in substance, were adopted in the house of lords, on the 10th.

1. That the bill respecting the queen be read a second time on Thursday the 17th of August.
2. That this order be communicated to the queen.
3. That on the 17th of August counsel

should be heard on both sides, and witnesses examined, previous to the second reading of the bill. [It was previously observed, that if the day proposed was inconvenient to the queen, her majesty's counsel could make application without delay for further time.]

4. The counsel should be heard on the second reading in support of the bill.

5. That the king's attorney general should be informed of this resolution.

6. That the house should be called over at ten o'clock in the morning on the 17th of August.

[The lord chancellor said on the passing of this resolution, that it was scarcely necessary for him to observe, that the order would be enforced.]

7. That no lord should absent himself from the house, without leave, during the progress of these proceedings.

8. That the lord chancellor shall be directed to send letters to all absent lords, to acquaint them that the house was to be called over on the 17th of August.

The following is the petition of the queen, for a list of witnesses, &c.

"CAROLINE REGINA.

"The queen having received information, that the house of lords have appointed the second reading of a bill for the degradation and divorce of her majesty for Thursday the 17th of August next, and it is necessary and expedient for her defence, that she should be furnished with a list of the witnesses to be produced against her, the queen desires such list may be forthwith delivered to her majesty's attorney general."

Arrangements, it is said, are making for another meeting of the city of London, in order to consider the propriety of presenting a petition and remonstrance against the proceedings in the house of lords, with respect to her majesty the queen. It is reported that Middlesex will meet for the same purpose.

The London Traveller says:—"Her majesty the queen is by birth the nearest heir to the throne of these realms, next after the reigning family, and though her succession to the throne is highly improbable, it is not impossible. Would it not be a strange event, if after degradation and divorce, her majesty should ascend the throne?"

M. Hyde de Neuville, French ambassador to the United States, has arrived at L'Orient from this country.

The papers do not contain any news of interest from the continent.

In the house of commons, Dr. Lushington gave notice, that he should move for copies of all correspondence received from abroad, relative to the placing a prince of the house of Bourbon on the throne of Spanish America.

The royal assent has been given by the commission to the 25 million exchequer bills, the Barbadoes free trade bill, the Newfoundland fishery bill, the Demerara trade bill, &c.

Sir Thomas Grant has been commissioned to inform the queen that the most liberal supplies of money would be afforded her to enable her counsel to carry on her defence.

It can easily be seen from the papers, and from verbal intelligence, that the queen's party is acquiring strength. The postponement of the coronation by the king, looks as if he expected a tumult might take place, if that ceremony should be performed at the present time.

On the 4th of July, thirteen Italian witnesses against the queen, landed at Dover from Calais, twelve men and one female, mean in appearance, and resembling the image sellers of the metropolis. No sooner had they landed, than the mob assailed them with gross epithets, spit upon and pelted them unmercifully. During their short stay at the hotel, it was literally surrounded by the mob. Several of the windows were broken, and one of the witnesses badly wounded over the eye. It became necessary to read the riot act, and the mob was at last dispersed by the police after a slight resistance.

Even the captain of the packet came in for a share of abuse; but he appeased them by saying "D—n the Italians, if I had not brought them somebody else would; and I might as well pocket the cash as any other person."

The noted count Pergami is by some asserted to be a female! and by others to be of that description of persons who are occasionally imported from Italy to sing the tenor notes in some of our Theatres. Alluding, as we suppose, to these rumours, a morning paper says:

"If, in the present instance, this charge against her majesty of adultery with Pergami, does not produce more laughter throughout Europe than any thing which has occurred since the beginning of the French revolution, when laughing went out of fashion—nay, we will even go further—if this solemn charge produces ultimately any thing but laughter against the fabricators and believers in the supposed intercourse, we shall be content to be reckoned the greatest dupes that the whole land contains."

The report of Mr. Canning's resignation is contradicted. He remains in office upon an understanding with his colleagues, that he is to take no part in any proceedings relative to the queen,

either in the cabinet, council, or in the parliament.

At Constantinople, on the 17th ult. a fire broke out in the quarter of the Jews, which, in the course of four hours, destroyed 300 houses.

FRANCE.

We have had the perusal of a file of the Journal of Paris, from the 27th of June to the 2d of July, containing the debates of the chamber of deputies. We find nothing relating to American affairs. The chamber of deputies were engaged in making provision for the expenses of the ensuing year, and in discussing the various articles of the budget. Provision is made to increase the funds of the legion d'honneur, which from the appointments into that body by the king, have become insufficient. A debate of considerable spirit took place on a provision introduced in the chamber, regulating the appropriation of monies to the articles of the budget for which they were voted, and the mode of dispensing with the regulation in case of necessity. The debate was adjourned. A report was made and adopted by the chamber, on a petition setting forth various infractions of the prohibition of the slave trade, by French agents on the coast of Africa; the report states the petition to be unfounded. Some of these debates possess great interest, and are conducted with great freedom.

On the 4th of July, two trials for seditious cries, were to take place at the assizes at Paris. The reports of disturbances in the departments, which seem mostly to be among the youth, are said to be greatly exaggerated, and that in fact the people were every where tranquil.

On the 2d of July, a question was to be argued in the courts of Paris, whether a French subject, by settling in G. Britain, and there procuring from the government letters of naturalization, could afterwards in France claim his citizenship as a French subject.

Advices from Spain, contained in the French papers, give most satisfactory accounts of the tranquillity of that country, and of the earnestness with which improvements of every art are set on foot and prosecuted.

Madrid, June 20.

Don Raphael Diego is spoken of as successor of Quiroga, in the command of the army, which the latter is obliged to leave to perform his duties as member of the cortes.—The latter general has lately published the following general order, of 6th June:—

No officer shall, under any pretence, strike any of the soldiers I have the honour to command.

Officers shall not carry canes. If any private fails in discipline or subordination, he shall be judged according to the ordinance. Slight faults shall be punished according to the police company, and by fatigue duty.

The Gazette of this day publishes two decrees of the king. The first, establishes a commission for the improvement of the roads and canals in the whole kingdom—the second, a special commission charged with an examination of all subjects connected with hospitals and other charitable establishments. The labours of the commission are to be laid before the king, who is to submit them to the cortes.

Constantinople, May 20.

We learn that several pachas of the neighbouring provinces, have received the most positive orders to march very strong divisions of troops to the points to which they have been directed. But the movements of these troops are so slow, that the ordes of Janissaries themselves, who are cantoned here, and in the provinces least remote from the capital, arrive but very slowly. The pacha of Anatolia has even been ordered, it is said, to pass the Bosphorus with a considerable body of troops, and to establish his camp in the environs of this capital. The other pachas who have received orders equally positive, will also, it is probable, have set their troops in motion. In the mean time, the grand army is expected in the neighborhood of Philippoli, where the different corps will unite. While these movements are taking place, in order to intimidate the rebel pachas, the cavalry will be collected and form under the orders of the sophial Agissal, its general in chief.

The march and order of battle of the Turkish army, which is taking the field against the rebel pachas, are regulated nearly as follows:—The advance guard, composed of Tartars and other irregular troops, will support itself on the troops of the faithful pachas. The pachas of Anatolia and Romelia had been appointed to command this advance guard, but having been suspected of being in the interest of Ali Pacha, of Janina, they are to be replaced by other governors, in case it shall be proved that they have communication with the rebels. The seraskier, or lieutenant-general of the grand vizier, will follow these troops with the troops and pachas of Erzerum and Bosnia. They will be joined immediately by the Aga of the Janissaries and the ordes, which he commands. The zopdrhi-baschi with the artillery, will follow, and the achabeschi with the stores.—The infantry of the

provinces will act as convoy to the provision waggons.

LATE FROM RUSSIA.

We have been politely favored with a file of late St. Petersburg papers, received by the elegant schooner Blueher, captain Stevenson. Alexander appears to be sedulously improving a period of peace, by advancing the state of civilization in his extended empire; not a word appears on the subject of his foreign relations, or domestic policy of government—but we find him giving an encouragement to the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and rewarding with testimonials of his favour, those who excel.

He addresses a note to the marshal of his courts, acknowledging his services, in having economised its expenses, so as to make a saving in the year 1819, of 154,000 roubles, besides a great quantity of provision.

SPAIN.

Letter from the American consul, dated Cadix, July 15, 1820.

This town has been for the last six days a theatre of gaiety and rejoicing. On the 9th inst. an express arrived from Madrid, in 48 hours, stating that the cortes of the Spanish nation, had their first session on the 6th, that they had appointed Mr. Espigo, one of the most enlightened and liberal deputies of the former cortes, president. Gen. Quiroga had been appointed vice-president. Immediately after the nomination of the four secretaries, a committee was appointed, of 24 members, to inform the king, that the cortes were actually and legally constituted.

A letter was written to the secretary of state, in order that he might ascertain when it would be agreeable to his majesty to receive the committee from the cortes, and the king answered that he was willing to receive the same without loss of time—the committee called on his majesty, who received them most graciously; and who fixed the 9th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to appear before the congress and make the solemn oath to the constitution.

On the 12th, at day-break, another express arrived from Madrid, in 60 hours, which brought the Gazette with the official account of his majesty's appearance in the cortes, and his oath to the constitution on the morning of the 9th, before all the princes of the blood, the diplomatic body, the minister of state, the council of state, the supreme court of justice, in fact all the authorities of the town, an immense number of officers of the army and navy, and about 2000 spectators, which is more than the galleries could conveniently hold. His majesty read a speech, in which he attributed all the evils which had happened for the last 5 years in Spain, to the bad counsellors who surrounded him; that Providence had at last condescended to open his eyes, and that he trusted that the cortes would assist him in promoting the general welfare.

His majesty appeared to be full of satisfaction—he spoke with energy and without embarrassment. The president of the cortes made a very sensible reply to the king, to which his majesty answered that he thanked the cortes for the expression of their feelings towards him, and that he flattered himself that a new era was about to reign in Spain from that moment. His majesty then retired amidst the acclamations of the people, and the tears of all the spectators.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, to his friend in Norfolk, dated

"U. S. ship Cayane, Santa Cruz, July 9th, 1820."

"The U. S. ship Hornet arrived here from New York in 27 days passage, where she was fortunately joined by the Cayane, which arrived on the succeeding day, from the coast of Africa, with her officers and crew in good health.

"We have just received information that a slave vessel, commanded by an American, is lying in the port of Oran, on the north side of this island. It appears that she cleared at New York, and came here to obtain a clearance hence for the coast of Africa. At the request of capt. Trenchard, the governor has detained her until to-morrow, when we shall despatch an officer to examine her, and should she prove a slave vessel, shall send her to the U. States for condemnation.

"The coast is swarming with vessels engaged in the slave trade, a great number of which are commanded by Americans. We calculate on having much trouble on the coast after the 1st of August, as the law respecting slave vessels, commanded and manned by Americans, will then be carried into effect.—We shall then be obliged to use our boats principally in shore, in capturing them.

"We expect to leave here in a week or ten days for the Island of Madeira, for provisions, and thence return in a short time to the coast of Africa, where we shall continue to cruise until October; when we expect to sail for the U. States. The Cayane proves to be a very fine ship.

"Not having landed, I cannot give you a description of this island, in which, however, I see nothing remarkable, except the peak of Teneriffe. The island produces excellent fruit, and affords good water."

England.—The postponement of the coronation, although smoothed over, has nevertheless an ominous aspect. After all the preparations being made, appropriated, and the whole kingdom making their arrangements for that important ceremony, the king puts off the play without bad weather or alleging any excuse for the *dramatis personae*. There is nothing in the whole transactions relative to the queen, which wears an appearance so unfavorable for the ministry as this procrastination. We do not believe that she will be crowned, but we do believe that she will carry some of her points, and many of her rights.—The Italian witnesses against her have arrived in England—their very appearance aroused the indignation of the mob, and they were stoned according to the British common law. The queen, on the other hand, has summoned upwards of one hundred respectable persons from Italy, to testify to the general correctness of her conduct, and if her trial is proceeded in according to the usual forms of law and testimony, they may find it difficult to convict her. There is a combination of circumstances now operating in her favor. The friendship which the old king manifested for her, is of service to her among the most moderate of the people; those attached to the princess Charlotte have also a regard for her; add to this the whole of the opposition party, and two thirds of the women, and her force is rather formidable in numbers, though it may be very deficient in power. After all said, the very discussion of the subject among millions of people, the nature of the charges against her, and degree of testimony agitated among all ages, sexes, and conditions, are not among the least of the miseries of royalty. Every child will not only know, but have the charges explained to their satisfaction, and thus be early initiated in the arcana of vice.

National Advocate.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 6.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

To guard against misfortunes, is better than to talk of them after they have happened, and to illustrate how they might have been prevented. We receive from year to year serious and practical proofs of this truth, in the numerous fires which take place; and as the winter is rapidly approaching, (a season during which this element is more freely used than at any other), I would gladly call the attention of our citizens to this subject; particularly our merchants around the market house, who are perhaps more deeply interested in it than any other class of persons. Not having experienced such a calamity, we seem to think ourselves in no jeopardy whatever, and therefore not the slightest preparation has been made to guard against it. We have not an engine, bucket, fire-hook, or pump. If a central building should take fire and make some headway before discovered, what human effort, under our present circumstances, would prevent the entire destruction of the most valuable part of our town? We are all ready to answer, no effort could save us. Query.—Should this take place, would not the loss amount to twenty, thirty, or fifty thousand dollars? Those more deeply interested than others, those most likely to pay the damage, ought to make a calculation of the probable result.

And now let us see at what a small expense this great loss may possibly be prevented. We have an old well in the public square; could not this be repaired and a pump fixed in it for a sum not exceeding 100 or 150 dollars? A fire engine, of the class denominated village engines, may be purchased in Philadelphia for 300 dollars, say delivered here for 300. Twenty or thirty dollars would procure ten good substantial fire-hooks. Every householder might be obliged to furnish a certain number of fire-buckets, in proportion to the number, size or value of his buildings. A fire company might be formed and trained for service in the space of one month, exercising only on every Saturday in the month.—All this may be done at an expense (including a house for the engine on the public square) not exceeding 800 dollars. What a trifling sum is this, when

compared with the probable loss of fifty thousand dollars.

Fellow citizens, it is time we were awake on this important subject; and whilst some few among us are grunting out complaints against the annoyance of the *strait tail breed of hogs*, let us provide against the irroads of a more potent enemy—let us look to the fire.

The above remarks are more particularly addressed to the guardians of our little commonwealth, the commissioners of the town; and as one interested with them in the matter, I earnestly solicit their serious and prompt attention to the business. I may say a word as to the means of accomplishing the above plan in my next. X.

SMALL NOTES.

One of the most serious evils arising from banking institutions, is the circulation of their small notes. We have selected a few remarks on this subject from the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers, which we earnestly recommend to the consideration of our fellow citizens. The adoption of the measure here recommended, would at least be so far beneficial as to shield the poorer class from such frequent loss by counterfeit notes. The circulation of larger notes may be an accommodation to those engaged in mercantile pursuits; but surely no plea can at present be urged sufficient to justify a total disappearance of the precious metals. And if the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Baltimore, where specie can at all times readily be obtained, so severely feel the disadvantages of the circulation of small notes; how much more should we, who scarcely see a piece of silver once in a month? If our banks are solvent (and we cannot permit ourselves to doubt their solvency), they can supply themselves with specie sufficient for this purpose; a more extended indulgence they should not ask. It is laying an unnecessary burden upon the public. At a future period we may perhaps extend our remarks; at present we shall content ourselves with submitting the following extracts:—

"As the country is inundated with counterfeit notes, particularly of a less denomination than five dollars, it is recommended that the citizens, one and all, refuse to give currency to any denomination of Bank paper under five dollars. The banks are now well supplied with specie, which ought to take the place of small notes. If this course is adopted, the poorer and less observing classes of the community, will be essentially benefited. Nine times in ten, counterfeits fall upon those who are the least able to bear the loss.

Since the above was prepared, it has been announced that the banks of Baltimore, with the exception of two, are desirous of withdrawing their notes under five dollars, from circulation, and issuing specie in their stead. Nothing can be more certain, than that this arrangement would be of public utility. In the present times, no single good reason can be given, for pressing paper of small denominations, into the service which specie will perform with equal convenience, and much more safety to the community. All the arguments, which have been used in favour of a paper currency, from the time of Adam Smith's publication to the present, fall of a just application to these small representatives of specie. The advantage to banks from their emission, can only, in a small degree, counterbalance the loss and trouble to the community; especially that part of it who are least able to meet that loss and trouble.

[Baltimore Patriot.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson,

I observed in your paper of the 25th inst. under the Baltimore head, some pertinent remarks as to the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars. Three or four of our city banks possess, by charter, the power of issuing such notes, but only one of them, it is said is desirous of exercising it. Our market is, however, overflooded with the small notes of Camden, Cumberland, and other parts of Jersey, and even if all our city banks were disposed to consult the public good and withdraw theirs, still the evil would not be cured. There are but two remedies which present themselves; the public must either resolve not to give currency to such notes, or the legislature must prohibit their circulation.

A bill to prohibit the circulation of notes under five dollars from whatever source issued, was last winter introduced into the senate by one of our city members, and was lost by only one vote. It is very certain that the only way to have a specie currency, is to drive all small notes out of circulation; and it would be well for the nation, if no note

for less than ten dollars could be lawfully issued. In France, no note of a less denomination than 500 francs (about 93 dollars) is authorized, and the consequence is, that the great mass of the circulation must needs be of coin. This is the great secret, why France, ever since the explosion of the *assignats*, during all her wars and troubles, has never had a disordered fluctuating or depreciated currency; and if we ever expect to be wholly exempt from similar calamities to those of the last two years, it must be by gradually clipping the wings of the banks. If no note of a less denomination than 20 dollars could be issued, the idea of the *balance of trade* sending the money out of the country, would never be so much as thought of.

It would be advisable to forward some petitions to the legislature, at its next session, upon this subject, and there can be no doubt that a law would be passed in conformity therewith. The city banks, all except one, would be benefitted by it; and a representation from them, with an offer to waive their right of issuing small notes where they possess it, would perhaps, lay the foundation for a similar proceeding throughout the U. States, and thus establish a real substantial basis of SPECIE.

We understand, (says the Win-yaw Intelligencer of the 23d ult.) from a correspondent at Society Hill, that the public works which have been carried on during the last and present year, under the direction of Gen. David R. Williams, were finished on the 13th instant; by which the obstructions to the navigation of the Pee Dee river, from Chatham to this place, have been removed.

Our readers are fully able to estimate correctly the advantages of this improvement of the navigation of the Pee Dee; for ourselves, we are gratified with the attention that has been given to this important river, by those to whom the legislature have confided the work of internal improvement.—But, until those improvements shall have been extended to the interior of North Carolina, so as to furnish to the whole delta of the Pee Dee, including the Yadkin, the water transportation (which is so practicable) for its immense products, we shall not realize all the benefits which the situation of Georgetown is susceptible of, nor be satisfied that all has been done which ought to be, for this section of South Carolina.

The amount expended by Gen. Williams last year on the Pee Dee, according to the report of the civil and military engineer, was less than \$10,000. The like sum was estimated to be necessary for completing the work, during the present season. It is with pleasure we understand, that only about \$7,000 have been expended.

EXECUTION.—On Wednesday last, a little before 12 o'clock, Jesse Griffith of Dorchester cy. Md. was executed, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of Hynson Tull, of said county.

The story recently circulated in the papers, of a confession of one of the pirates lately condemned at N. Orleans, involving particulars relative to the mysterious loss at sea, some years ago, of Mrs. Alston, is peremptorily contradicted in the Louisiana Advertiser, of July 22, and the name of the Rev. Mr. Larned is used to vouch that no such confession was ever made. This, then, is a most detestable imposition on the public, the author of which we have no doubt the first publishers of it will detect. National Intell.

From the Detroit Gazette, July 28.

Last week the British and American boundary commissioners sailed for the Saut of St. Mary, in the schooner Red Jacket, where, we are informed, they will commence their labors, and continue them in that vicinity until the middle of October, when they will return. The surveys have been extended nearly to the head of lake St. Clair, and would have been continued in this quarter, if those engaged in prosecuting them had not been fearful of suffering from illness, in consequence of too frequent exposure, during the warm weather, to low and marshy shores.

A writer in the Albany "Ploughboy," recommends *Sunflower Seed* as a substitute for *Coffee*—the best, for its flavor and cheapness of any yet discovered.

It is well known that the *Sunflower* seed furnish by compression an oil equal to the Olive oil for salads, &c.

Sweeping Reduction.—A late Kingston, (Jam.) Courant, informs that at a meeting of the common council on the 14th of June, a motion was made by an alderman, to reduce the city clerk's salary to 50¢ per annum; instead of 700¢.

An amendment was offered to affix it at 200¢ per annum, which was lost, and the original motion carried.

Hartford, August 1.

FINE ARTS.

It will be recollected that at the May session of 1819, the legislature of this state passed a resolve, authorizing the governor to procure a pair of pistols to be presented to commodore Macdonough, as a testimony of their esteem for him, and also as a memorial of their gratitude for his eminent services in capturing the British fleet on lake Champlain. These pistols are now finished, and we yesterday had the pleasure of examining them. They are made by col. North, of Middletown, and not only do great credit to him as an artist, but to the liberality of the state for whom they were made.—The mounting is all of pure gold and put on with an unparaling hand. The devices and engravings are by the Graphic company of this city. We are told that the actual expense which has been laid out upon them is somewhat over a thousand dollars. The barrels are formed of hard and soft iron, and wrought after the manner of the Damascus blades, so as to present a beautiful variety of chance figures over the whole surface. The stock, which reaches about half the barrel, is made of American black walnut of an uncommonly rich dark colour; the half stock is of solid gold. Upon the guard is a fine head of Minerva in raised work of gold. On the thumb piece is an elegant full length figure of a warrior, in bass-relief; his sword is raised, and he stands in the attitude of assault; in his left hand he holds a shield bearing the arms of Connecticut. In the back ground is a view of the ocean, and a ship of war riding at anchor. On the back plate to the lock is a fine representation of the engagement between the American and British fleets on lake Champlain, together with the surrounding scenery. The engraving is not only remarkably good in itself, but is an accurate view of the most interesting moment of the battle. Upon the main-stay of the Saratoga, near the foremast, is represented the gallant cock which there took and preserved his station through the engagement.—Trifling as this incident may seem, it is thought by the commodore to have contributed not a little to the battle. At every broadside he bravely crowed defiance to the British lion, which the sailors gravely considered as a sure omen of victory. The barrels are inlaid with a plate of gold containing the following inscription—

"Voted by the General Assembly of the state of Connecticut to Commodore Thomas Macdonough." There are several other ornaments on them, all of which are of the most perfect workmanship.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

By the Patty and Sally, arrived yesterday from Bermuda, we received a paper containing the following news from the Spanish patriots:

Hamilton, (Bermuda) August 12.

The following, via Trinidad, may be regarded as an article of some interest, as showing the temper in which the ambassadors from the Spanish cortes were likely to be received by the revolutionists of Venezuela and New Grenada:—It appears in the Trinidad papers—and our correspondent informs us, that it is a letter from a member of the congress, addressed to a gentleman in that island:

"Angostura, July 11th.

"In the night of the 7th inst. a commissary, sent to Morillo, arrived here with dispatches to 'The Most Serene Congress of Venezuela, at Guayana,' in which he mentioned, that he had made the same communications to the president of the republic, and the vice-president of Cundinamarca—he proposes an armistice, preparatory to a negotiation, for which purpose a person of the name of Duarte, intendat, and a brigadier Cires, had been nominated to treat with 'Their Most Serene Highnesses.' The congress assembled yesterday, and with open doors it was unanimously determined, that the only basis for a negotiation must be the acknowledgment of the *absolute independence* of the republic."

On the 23d July, three several shocks of an earthquake were felt in Trinidad—at one, half past 5, and 8 o'clock in the morning.—One of the shocks was quite severe, but fortunately occasioned no material damage.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

Sept. 6.

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

DER.

No. 32.

selves of this difficulty, and secretly punish the prejudice which they could not openly overcome, the proprietors of the establishment purchased the aid of an English agent, who, for the per cent. allowed, gladly undertook the business. Twenty or thirty bales were carefully put up at the factory, in strict imitation of British cloths, with the leads, covers, marks, &c. &c. and sent on to the agent, who soon made it known that he had received, no matter how, whether smuggled or not, a handsome assortment of cloths. No one suspected that he dealt in American goods—and his store was soon thronged by tailors and others, to purchase them. They were quickly sold, at a dollar or two in the yard more than the factory prices—at an advance sufficient to pay the per centage, and leave a considerable excess profit to the manufacturers! Then came out the puffing advertisements in the newspapers of the tailors and others, having received supplies of fresh goods; and their shelves were soon relieved of these very superior English cloths, which they "could recommend to their customers!"

The best of the joke was, that the enterprising Duponts, by such operations, were enabled to carry on and extend their establishment—but the most ridiculous part of the whole was as follows: The primary object of the manufacturers was to dispose of their goods, but to build up a character for them, was hardly less interesting. To aid in this, they always kept out of the imitation bales the finest and best pieces that they made, to sell as American goods, at a lower rate than those so managed to be supposed English. When the head tailors had obtained a stock, as mentioned above, they sent round to them those reserved pieces, asking a comparison pair of spectacles, purchased at reduced and a little piece out of the upper side. Had on when they went away a steel case. I expect they went away between H. Neill's mill and M. Murphy's tavern. Any person finding them and letting me know, shall receive from me a good name.

Samuel Woods.

Sept. 6.

31—

NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. WHITTED having been duly appointed and commissioned Brigade Major of the 6th brigade of N. Carolina militia, and Thos. W. Holden, Quarter Master, and Thos. J. Faddis, aid-de-camp to the brigadier general, with the rank of major; they are to be respected and observed accordingly.

Jehu Bird,

Brigadier General of the 6th Brigade, North Carolina Militia.

August 30, 1820.

30 |

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisburg (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty Acres;

which land is of a superior quality; independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 24.

30—49

Committed to the Jail of Guilford County.

TWO NEGROES, one man and one woman. The man says his name is EDWARD BEDFORD, and that he belongs to a Mr. Thomas Samons, of Cashaw district, S. Carolina. Said negro is of a yellowish complexion, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, and about thirty-six years of age; has a black cloth coat and pantaloons of the same, two shirts, two pair cotton pantaloons and a fur hat. The woman is of low stature, inclining to be fleshy; had on when committed a black cotton habit, and has one other with her of the same kind. She calls her name BETSEY, and says she belongs to a man by the name of Man, a negro trader, her former master was Coleman, of Halifax county.

The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negroes away.

James Dunning, Jailor.

August 18, 1820.

29—49

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7.

18—49

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

to her unopened, but it subsequently obtained publicity. The subject underwent repeated and warm discussion in the public press at the time, and party feelings were excited to a considerable degree. Still, however, nothing was done.

At last her royal highness by the advice of her counsellors, on the 2d March, 1813, transmitted to the speaker of the house of commons the following letter:—

"Montague-house, Blackheath, March 1, 1813.

"The princess of Wales informs Mr. speaker, that she has received from lord viscount Sidmouth a copy of a report made in pursuance of the orders of his royal highness the prince Regent, by certain members of his majesty's most honorable privy council, to whom, it appears, that his royal highness had been advised to refer certain documents, and other evidence respecting the character and conduct of her royal highness. The report is of such a nature, that her royal highness feels persuaded no person can read it without being sensible of the aspersions which it casts upon her; and although it is so vague as to render it impossible to discover the tenor of the charge, yet, as her royal highness is conscious of no offence, she feels it due to herself, to the illustrious houses to which she is connected by blood and marriage, and to the people among whom she holds so distinguished a rank, not to acquiesce for a single moment in any imputation affecting her honor. The princess of Wales has not been permitted to know on what evidence the members of the privy council proceeded in their investigation, nor has her royal highness been allowed to be heard in her own defence.—She knew only by common rumour that such an inquiry had been instituted until the result was communicated to her in the form of the report.—She knows not whether she is to consider the members of the privy council, by whom her conduct has been inquired into, as a body to whom she could be authorised to apply for redress, or in their individual capacity as persons selected to make the report on her conduct. The princess of Wales is therefore compelled to throw herself upon the wisdom and justice of parliament, and she earnestly desires a full investigation of her conduct during the whole period of her residence in this country. Her royal highness fears no scrutiny, however strict, provided it be conducted by impartial judges, and in a fair and open manner according to law. It is her royal highness's wish either to be treated as innocent or proved guilty. Her royal highness desires that this letter may be communicated to the house of commons."

To be Continued.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, August 21.

By the America, captain Rossiter, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 11th, London papers to the 9th, and Lloyd's List of the 7th of July.

The affairs of the queen continued to occupy the attention of the government and the people. The coronation was put off. It was not to take place on the 1st of August, but at some later period not yet agreed upon. A motion to this effect, made by an opposition member, was seconded by lord Castlereagh, who, however, assured the house that this procrastination was in no degree occasioned by the proceedings in the case of the queen. [The Times thinks he told a fib.]

In the house of lords, July 6, lord Dacre presented the following petition from the queen:—

"CAROLINE REGINA.

"The queen has heard, with inexpressible astonishment, that a bill, conveying charges and intended to degrade her and to dissolve her marriage with the king, has been brought by the first minister of the king into the house of lords, where her majesty has no counsel or other officer to assert her rights. The only alleged foundation for the bill is the report of a secret committee, proceeding solely on papers submitted to them, and before whom no single witness was examined. The queen has been further informed, that her counsel last night were refused a hearing at the bar of the house of lords, at that stage of the proceeding, when it was most material that they should be heard, and that a list of the witnesses, whose names are known to her accusers, is to be refused to her. Under such circumstances, the queen doubts whether any other course is left to her but to protest, in the most solemn manner, against the whole of the proceeding; but she is anxious to make one more effort to obtain justice, and therefore desires that her counsel may be admitted to state her claims at the bar of the house of lords."

Lord Dacre moved that the counsel be called in.

The counsel having appeared, demanded that an immediate investigation of the charges in the bill should take place. An interesting discussion arose on this demand, and it was finally agreed

that the subject should be taken up on the following Monday.

It is stated that queen has written to nearly 100 persons in Italy to come to England to give evidence, many of whom are of the first families. Six Italians, witnesses against the queen, arrived on Thursday evening in the Dover coach, and remained the whole of yesterday at the Blossoms inn, Lawrence lane; they were of the lowest order, and said they were waiting for Mr. Cook. It is said that the attorney of Milan was with them; he assisted Mr. Cook and Mr. Powell, and was a man in low circumstances, but, since the Milan commission, drives a carriage. He frequently went about Milan, saying he had the crown of England in his pocket.

Five persons have arrived in town, under the care of a messenger named Amberger, who would not suffer any person to be on board the vessel with him, on crossing from Calais. We understand that those persons have been under the care of the Austrian government for some time. Some of them have been accused of criminal offences, and are of the lowest rank, having been taken from a state of starvation. Traveller.

London, July 8.

Our readers will observe, that if the adulterous intercourse with Bergami is not proved, the bill against the queen falls to the ground. We have reason to believe, that when the charge comes to be investigated, it will appear perfectly absurd.

The queen has taken the pleasant villa situated on Barnes terrace, for her summer residence.

The question as to an alteration in the duties on timber, is set at rest for the present year, the committees of both houses of parliament having adjourned the consideration of the subject until the next session. In the course of a debate on this subject, lord Ellenborough said it appeared from evidence, that the British shipping could be navigated at a cheaper rate than shipping from any other part of the world.

The agricultural committee made their report in the house of commons, on the 8th of July, but no proceedings upon it were expected to be made the present session. The chairman stated that no frauds had been discovered in taking the average of wheat, and that the new mode of taking them, proposed by the committee, would rather facilitate than retard the opening of the ports in future.

Extract of a letter from Cork, of July 3.

"The present distress is very great, and I fear it will long continue. Our bank failures, within a range of sixty miles, we reckon little short of a million and a half sterling, besides a large one in Dublin. Our government has not yet agreed to suffer flour to be landed here for export."

New York, August 26—(Evening.)

By the arrival this forenoon of the ship Atlantic, capt. Matlack, in 36 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the evening of the 18th July, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received, from their attentive correspondents, London dates to the 16th of July, and Liverpool to the 18th; Lloyd's and Commercial Shipping Lists to the 14th, and Myers' Liverpool Mercantile Advertiser of the 17th.

The period for the commencement of the queen's trial, has been definitely fixed, and the peers of parliament are summoned for the 17th of August, on which day the second reading of the bill of degradation and divorce is to be moved.

The request of the queen for a copy of the charges against her, and a list of the witnesses to be furnished her, has been resisted by the ministry, and refused by the house of peers, by a majority of 50.

The coronation, it is now said, is not likely to take place before the month of June next.

It was supposed that both houses of parliament would adjourn on Friday the 21st, until the middle of August.

Counsel for the Queen.—It was stated in some of the late English papers, that Mr. Brougham intended to resign his seat in the house of commons, that he might be able to plead in behalf of her majesty, at the bar of the house of lords. On the 12th, Mr. Brougham brought forward a motion, in the house, that he and Mr. Denman, her majesty's attorney and solicitor general, might be allowed to plead at the bar of the house of lords, in defence of their mistress, without vacating their seats. Some debate ensued. Lord Castlereagh did not oppose the motion, and it was allowed. The same permission was also granted to Dr. Lushington, one of her majesty's counsel, and to the king's attorney and solicitor general. This permission is understood to be an exception to the general rule, and is not hereafter to be taken as a precedent.

The following resolutions, in substance, were adopted in the house of lords, on the 10th.

1. That the bill respecting the queen be read a second time on Thursday the 17th of August.
2. That this order be communicated to the queen.
3. That on the 17th of August coun-

sel should be heard on both sides, and witnesses examined, previous to the second reading of the bill. [It was previously observed, that if the day proposed was inconvenient to the queen, her majesty's counsel could make application without delay for further time.]

4. The counsel should be heard on the second reading in support of the bill.

5. That the king's attorney general should be informed of this resolution.

6. That the house should be called over at ten o'clock in the morning on the 17th of August.

[The lord chancellor said on the passing of this resolution, that it was scarcely necessary for him to observe, that the order would be enforced.]

7. That no lord should absent himself from the house, without leave, during the progress of these proceedings.

8. That the lord chancellor shall be directed to send letters to all absent lords, to acquaint them that the house was to be called over on the 17th of August.

The following is the petition of the queen, for a list of witnesses, &c.

"Caroline Regina.

"The queen having received information, that the house of lords have appointed the second reading of a bill for the degradation and divorce of her majesty for Thursday the 17th of August next, and it is necessary and expedient for her defence, that she should be furnished with a list of the witnesses to be produced against her, the queen desires such list may be forthwith delivered to her majesty's attorney general."

Arrangements, it is said, are making for another meeting of the city of London, in order to consider the propriety of presenting a petition and remonstrance against the proceedings in the house of lords, with respect to her majesty the queen. It is reported that Middlesex will meet for the same purpose.

The London Traveller says:—"Her majesty the queen is by birth the nearest heir to the throne of these realms, next after the reigning family, and though her succession to the throne is highly improbable, it is not impossible. Would it not be a strange event, if after degradation and divorce, her majesty should ascend the throne?"

M. Hyde de Neuville, French ambassador to the United States, has arrived at L'Orient from this country.

The papers do not contain any news of interest from the continent.

In the house of commons, Dr. Lushington gave notice, that he should move for copies of all correspondence received from abroad, relative to the placing a prince of the house of Bourbon on the throne of Spanish America.

The royal assent has been given by the commission to the 25 million exchange bills, the Barbadoes free trade bill, the Newfoundland fishery bill, the Demerara trade bill, &c.

Sir Thomas Grant has been commissioned to inform the queen that the most liberal supplies of money would be afforded her to enable her counsel to carry on her defence.

It can easily be seen from the papers, and from verbal intelligence, that the queen's party is acquiring strength. The postponement of the coronation by the king, looks as if he expected a tumult might take place, if that ceremony should be performed at the present time.

On the 4th of July, thirteen Italian witnesses against the queen, landed at Dover from Calais, twelve men and one female, mean in appearance, and resembling the image sellers of the metropolis. No sooner had they landed, than the mob assailed them with gross epithets, spit upon and pelted them unmercifully. During their short stay at the hotel, it was literally surrounded by the mob. Several of the windows were broken, and one of the witnesses badly wounded over the eye. It became necessary to read the riot act, and the mob was at last dispersed by the police after a slight resistance.

Even the captain of the packet came in for a share of abuse, but he appeased them by saying "D—n the Italians, if I had not brought them somebody else would; and I might as well pocket the cash as any other person."

The noted count Pergami is by some asserted to be a female! and by others to be of that description of persons who are occasionally imported from Italy to sing the tenor notes in some of our Theatres. Alluding, as we suppose, to these rumours, a morning paper says:

"If, in the present instance, this charge against her majesty of adultery with Pergami, does not produce more laughter throughout Europe than any thing which has occurred since the beginning of the French revolution, when laughing went out of fashion—may, we will even go further—if this solemn charge produces ultimately any thing but laughter against the fabricators and believers in the supposed intercourse, we shall be content to be reckoned the greatest dupes that the whole land contains."

The report of Mr. Canning's resignation is contradicted. He remains in office upon an understanding with his colleagues, that he is to take no part in any proceedings relative to the queen,

either in the cabinet, council, or in the parliament.

At Constantinople, on the 17th ult. a fire broke out in the quarter of the Jews, which, in the course of four hours, destroyed 300 houses.

FRANCE.

We have had the perusal of a file of the Journal of Paris, from the 27th of June to the 2d of July, containing the debates of the chamber of deputies. We find nothing relating to American affairs. The chamber of deputies were engaged in making provision for the expenses of the ensuing year, and in discussing the various articles of the budget. Provision is made to increase the funds of the legion of honour, which from the appointments into that body by the king, have become insufficient. A debate of considerable spirit took place on a provision introduced in the chamber, regulating the appropriation of monies to the articles of the budget for which they were voted, and the mode of dispensing with the regulation in case of necessity. The debate was adjourned. A report was made and adopted by the chamber, on a petition setting forth various infractions of the prohibition of the slave trade, by French agents on the coast of Africa; the report states the petition to be unfounded. Some of these debates possess great interest, and are conducted with great freedom.

On the 4th of July, two trials for seditious cries, were to take place at the assizes at Paris. The reports of disturbances in the departments, which seem mostly to be among the youth, are said to be greatly exaggerated, and that in fact the people were every where tranquil.

On the 2d of July, a question was to be argued in the courts of Paris, whether a French subject, by settling in G. Britain, and there procuring from the government letters of naturalization, could afterwards in France claim his citizenship as a French subject.

Advices from Spain, contained in the French papers, give most satisfactory accounts of the tranquillity of that country, and of the earnestness with which improvements of every art are set on foot and prosecuted.

Madrid, June 20.

Don Raphael Diego is spoken of as successor of Quiroga, in the command of the army, which the latter is obliged to leave to perform his duties as member of the cortes.—The latter general has lately published the following general order, of 6th June:—

No officer shall, under any pretence, strike any of the soldiers I have the honour to command.

Officers shall not carry canes. If any private fails in discipline or subordination, he shall be judged according to the ordinance. Slight faults shall be punished according to the police company, and by fatigue duty.

The Gazette of this day publishes two decrees of the king. The first, establishes a commission for the improvement of the roads and canals in the whole kingdom—the second, a special commission charged with an examination of all subjects connected with hospitals and other charitable establishments. The labours of the commission are to be laid before the king, who is to submit them to the cortes.

Constantinople, May 20.

We learn that several pachas of the neighbouring provinces, have received the most positive orders to march very strong divisions of troops to the points to which they have been directed. But the movements of these troops are so slow, that the *ortes* of Janissaries themselves, who are cantoned here, and in the provinces least remote from the capital, arrive but very slowly. The pacha of Natolia has even been ordered, it is said, to pass the Bosphorus with a considerable body of troops, and to establish his camp in the environs of this capital. The other pachas who have received orders equally positive, will also, it is probable, have set their troops in motion. In the mean time, the grand army is expected in the neighborhood of Philippoli, where the different corps will unite. While these movements are taking place, in order to intimidate the rebel pachas, the cavalry will be collected and form under the orders of the *sophila* Agasi, its general in chief.

The march and order of battle of the Turkish army, which is taking the field against the rebel pachas, are regulated nearly as follows:—The advance guard, composed of Tartars and other irregular troops, will support itself on the troops of the faithful pachas. The pachas of Natolia and Romelia had been appointed to command this advance guard, but having been suspected of being in the interest of Ali Pacha, of Janina, they are to be replaced by other governors, in case it shall be proved that they have communication with the rebels. The seraskier, or lieutenant-general of the grand vizier, will follow these troops with the troops and pachas of Erzerum and Bosnia. They will be joined immediately by the Aga of the Janissaries and the *ortes*, which he commands. The *zopdrhi*-baschi with the artillery, will follow, and the *achebeets* with the stores.—The infantry of the

provinces will act as convoy to the provision waggons.

LATE FROM RUSSIA.

We have been politely favored with a file of late St. Petersburg papers, received by the elegant schooner Blucher, captain Stevenson. Alexander appears to be sedulously improving a period of peace, by advancing the state of civilization in his extended empire; not a word appears on the subject of his foreign relations, or domestic policy of government—but we find him giving an encouragement to the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and rewarding with testimonials of his favour, those who excel.

He addresses a note to the marshal of his courts, acknowledging his services, in having economised its expenses, so as to make a saving in the year 1819, of 154,000 roubles, besides a great quantity of provision.

SPAIN.

Letter from the American consul, dated Cadiz, July 15, 1820.

This town has been for the last six days a theatre of gaiety and rejoicing. On the 9th inst. an express arrived from Madrid, in 48 hours, stating that the cortes of the Spanish nation had their first session on the 6th, that they had appointed Mr. Espigo, one of the most enlightened and liberal deputies of the former cortes, president. Gen. Quiroga had been appointed vice-president. Immediately after the nomination of the four secretaries, a committee was appointed, of 24 members, to inform the king, that the cortes were actually and legally constituted.

A letter was written to the secretary of state, in order that he might ascertain when it would be agreeable to his majesty to receive the committee from the cortes, and the king answered that he was willing to receive the same without loss of time—the committee called on his majesty, who received them most graciously; and who fixed the 9th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to appear before the congress and make the solemn oath to the constitution.

On the 12th, at day-break, another express arrived from Madrid, in 60 hours, which brought the Gazette with the official account of his majesty's appearance in the cortes, and his oath to the constitution on the morning of the 9th, before all the princes of the blood, the diplomatic body, the minister of state, the council of state, the supreme court of justice, in fact all the authorities of the town, an immense number of officers of the army and navy, and about 2000 spectators, which is more than the galleries could conveniently hold. His majesty read a speech, in which he attributed all the evils which had happened for the last 5 years in Spain, to the bad counsellors who surrounded him; that Providence had at last condescended to open his eyes, and that he trusted that the cortes would assist him in promoting the general welfare.

His majesty appeared to be full of satisfaction—he spoke with energy and without embarrassment. The president of the cortes made a very sensible reply to the king, to which his majesty answered that he thanked the cortes for the expression of their feelings towards him, and that he flattered himself that a new era was about to reign in Spain from that moment. His majesty then retired amidst the acclamations of the people, and the tears of all the spectators.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, to his friend in Norfolk, dated

"U. S. ship Cayane, Santa Cruz, July 9th, 1820."

"The U. S. ship Hornet arrived here from New York in 22 days passage, where she was fortunately joined by the Cayane, which arrived on the succeeding day, from the coast of Africa, with her officers and crew in good health."

"We have just received information that a slave vessel, commanded by an American, is lying in the port of Oratava, on the north side of this island. It appears that she cleared at New York, and came here to obtain a clearance hence for the coast of Africa. At the request of capt. Trenchard, the governor has detained her until to-morrow, when we shall despatch an officer to examine her, and should she prove a slave vessel, shall send her to the U. States for condemnation."

"The coast is swarming with vessels engaged in the slave trade, a great number of which are commanded by Americans. We calculate on having much trouble on the coast after the 1st of August, as the law respecting slave vessels, commanded and manned by Americans, will then be carried into effect.—We shall then be obliged to use our boats principally in shore, in capturing them."

"We expect to leave here in a week or ten days for the Island of Madeira, for provisions, and thence return in a short time to the coast of Africa, where we shall continue to cruise until October; when we expect to sail for the U. States. The Cayane proves to be a very fine ship."

"Not having landed, I cannot give you a description of this island, in which, however, I see nothing remarkable, except the peak of Teneriffe. The island produces excellent fruit, and affords good water."

England.—The postponement of the coronation, although smoothed over, has nevertheless an ominous aspect. After all the preparations being made, appropriated, and the whole kingdom making their arrangements for that important ceremony, the king puts off the play without bad weather or alleging any excuse for the *dramatis personae*. There is nothing in the whole transactions relative to the queen, which wears an appearance so unfavorable for the ministry as this procrastination. We do not believe that she will be crowned, but we do believe that she will carry some of her points, and many of her rights.—The Italian witnesses against her have arrived in England—their very appearance aroused the indignation of the mob, and they were stoned according to the British common law. The queen, on the other hand, has summoned upwards of one hundred respectable persons from Italy, to testify to the general correctness of her conduct, and if her trial is proceeded in according to the usual forms of law and testimony, they may find it difficult to convict her. There is a combination of circumstances now operating in her favor. The friendship which the old king manifested for her, is of service to her among the most moderate of the people; those attached to the princess Charlotte have also a regard for her; add to this the whole of the opposition party, and two thirds of the women, and her force is rather formidable in numbers, though it may be very deficient in power. After all said, the very discussion of the subject among millions of people, the nature of the charges against her, and degree of testimony agitated among all ages, sexes, and conditions, are not among the least of the miseries of royalty. Every child will not only know, but have the charges explained to their satisfaction, and thus be early initiated in the arcana of vice.

National Advocate.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 6.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

To guard against misfortunes, is better than to ask of them after they have befallen, and to illustrate how they might have been prevented. We receive from year to year serious and practical proofs of this truth, in the numerous fires which take place; and as the winter is rapidly approaching, (a season during which this element is more freely used than at any other), I would gladly call the attention of our citizens to this subject; particularly our merchants around the market house, who are perhaps more deeply interested in it than any other class of persons. Not having experienced such a calamity, we seem to think ourselves in no jeopardy whatever, and therefore not the slightest preparation has been made to guard against it. We have not an engine, bucket, fire-hook, or pump. If a central building should take fire and make some headway before discovered, what human effort, under our present circumstances, could prevent the entire destruction of the most valuable part of our town? We are all ready to answer, no effort could save us. Query—Should this take place, would not the loss amount to twenty, thirty, or fifty thousand dollars? Those more deeply interested than others, those most likely to pay the damage, ought to make a calculation of the probable result.

And now let us see at what a small expense this great loss may possibly be prevented. We have an old well in the public square; could not this be repaired and a pump fixed in it for a sum not exceeding 100 or 150 dollars? A fire engine, of the class denominated village engines, may be purchased at Philadelphia for 200 dollars, say delivered here for 300. Twenty or thirty dollars would procure ten good substantial fire-hooks. Every householder might be obliged to furnish a certain number of fire-buckets, in proportion to the number, size or value of his buildings. A fire company might be formed and trained for service in the space of one month, exercising only on every Saturday in the month.—All this may be done at an expense (including a house for the engine on the public square) not exceeding 800 dollars. What a trifling sum is this, when

compared with the probable loss of fifty thousand dollars.

Fellow citizens, it is time we were awake on this important subject; and whilst some few among us are grunting out complaints against the annoyance of the *strait tail breed of hogs*, let us provide against the incursions of a more potent enemy—let us look to the fire.

The above remarks are more particularly addressed to the guardians of our little commonwealth, the commissioners of the town; and as one interested with them in the matter, I earnestly solicit their serious and prompt attention to the business. I may say a word as to the means of accomplishing the above plan in my next. X.

SMALL NOTES.

One of the most serious evils arising from banking institutions, is the circulation of their small notes. We have selected a few remarks on this subject from the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers, which we earnestly recommend to the consideration of our fellow citizens. The adoption of the measure here recommended, would at least be so far beneficial as to shield the poorer class from such frequent loss by counterfeit notes. The circulation of larger notes may be an accommodation to those engaged in mercantile pursuits; but surely no plea can at present be urged sufficient to justify a total disappearance of the precious metals. And if the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Baltimore, where specie can at all times readily be obtained, so severely feel the disadvantages of the circulation of small notes; how much more should we, who scarcely see a piece of silver once in a month? If our banks are solvent (and we cannot permit ourselves to doubt their solvency), they can supply themselves with specie sufficient for this purpose; a more extended indulgence they should not ask. It is laying an unnecessary burden upon the public. At a future period we may perhaps extend our remarks; at present we shall content ourselves with submitting the following extracts:—

"As the country is inundated with counterfeit notes, particularly of a less denomination than five dollars, it is recommended that the citizens, one and all, refuse to give currency to any denomination of Bank paper under five dollars. The banks are now well supplied with specie, which ought to take the place of small notes. If this course is adopted, the poorer and less observing classes of the community, will be essentially benefited. Nine times in ten, counterfeiters fall upon those who are the least able to bear the loss.

Since the above was prepared, it has been announced that the banks of Baltimore, with the exception of two, are desirous of withdrawing their notes under five dollars, from circulation, and issuing specie in their stead. Nothing can be more certain, than that this arrangement would be of public utility. In the present times, no single good reason can be given, for pressing paper of small denominations, into the service which specie will perform with equal convenience, and much more safety to the community. All the arguments, which have been used in favour of a paper currency, from the time of Adam Smith's publication to the present, fall of a just application to these small representatives of specie. The advantage to banks from their emission, can only, in a small degree, counterbalance the loss and trouble to the community; especially that part of it who are least able to meet that loss and trouble.

[Baltimore Patriot.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson,

I observed in your paper of the 25th inst. under the Baltimore head, some pertinent remarks as to the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars. Three or four of our city banks possess, by charter, the power of issuing such notes, but only one of them, it is said is desirous of exercising it. Our market is, however, overflooded with the small notes of Camden, Cumberland, and other parts of Jersey, and even if all our city banks were disposed to consult the public good and withdraw theirs, still the evil would not be cured. There are but two remedies which present themselves; the public must either resolve not to give currency to such notes, or the legislature must prohibit their circulation.

A bill to prohibit the circulation of notes under five dollars from whatever source issued, was last winter introduced into the senate by one of our city members, and was lost by only one vote. It is very certain that the only way to have a specie currency, is to drive all small notes out of circulation; and it would be well for the nation, if no note

for less than ten dollars could be lawfully issued. In France, no note of a less denomination than 500 francs (about 93 dollars) is authorized, and the consequence is, that the great mass of the circulation must needs be of coin. This is the great secret, why France, ever since the explosion of the assignats, during all her wars and troubles, has never had a disordered fluctuating or depreciated currency; and if we ever expect to be wholly exempt from similar calamities to those of the last two years, it must be by gradually clipping the wings of the banks. If no note of a less denomination than 20 dollars could be issued, the idea of the *balance of trade* sending the money out of the country, would never be so much as thought of.

It would be advisable to forward some petitions to the legislature, at its next session, upon this subject, and there can be no doubt that a law would be passed in conformity therewith. The city banks, all except one, would be benefited by it; and a representation from them, with an offer to waive their right of issuing small notes where they possess it, would perhaps, lay the foundation for a similar proceeding throughout the U. States, and thus establish a real substantial basis of SPECIE.

We understand, (says the Win-yaw Intelligencer of the 23d ult.) from a correspondent at Society Hill, that the public works which have been carried on during the last and present year, under the direction of Gen. David R. Williams, were finished on the 13th instant; by which the obstructions to the navigation of the Pee Dee river, from Chatham to this place, have been removed.

Our readers are fully able to estimate correctly the advantages of this improvement of the navigation of the Pee Dee; for ourselves, we are gratified with the attention that has been given to this important river, by those to whom the legislature have confided the work of internal improvement.—But, until those improvements shall have been extended to the interior of North Carolina, so as to furnish to the whole delta of the Pee Dee, including the Yadkin, the water transportation (which is so practicable for its immense products), we shall not realize all the benefits which the situation of Georgetown is susceptible of, nor be satisfied that all has been done which ought to be, for this section of South Carolina.

The amount expended by Gen. Williams last year on the Pee Dee, according to the report of the civil and military engineer, was less than \$10,000. The like sum was estimated to be necessary for completing the work, during the present season. It is with pleasure we understand, that only about \$7,000 have been expended.

EXECUTION.—On Wednesday last, a little before 12 o'clock, Jesse Griffith of Dorchester cy. Md. was executed, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of Hynson Tull, of said county.

The story recently circulated in the papers, of a confession of one of the pirates lately condemned at N. Orleans, involving particulars relative to the mysterious loss at sea, some years ago, of Mrs. Alston, is peremptorily contradicted in the Louisiana Advertiser, of July 22, and the name of the Rev. Mr. Larned is used to vouch that no such confession was ever made. This, then, is a most detestable imposition on the public, the author of which we have no doubt the first publishers of it will detect. National Intell.

From the Detroit Gazette, July 28.

Last week the British and American boundary commissioners sailed for the Saut of St. Mary, in the schooner Red Jacket, where, we are informed, they will commence their labors, and continue them in that vicinity until the middle of October, when they will return. The surveys have been extended nearly to the head of Lake St. Clair, and would have been continued in this quarter, if those engaged in prosecuting them had not been fearful of suffering from illness, in consequence of too frequent exposure, during the warm weather, to low and marshy shores.

A writer in the Albany "Ploughboy," recommends *Sunflower Seed* as a substitute for *Coffee*—the best, for its flavor and cheapness of any yet discovered.

It is well known that the *Sunflower* seed furnish by compression an oil equal to the Olive oil for sallads, &c.

Sweeping Reduction.—A late Kingston, (Jam.) Courier, informs that at a meeting of the common council on the 14th of June, a motion was made by an alderman, to reduce the city clerk's salary to 50¢ per annum, instead of 700¢.

An amendment was offered to effix it at 200¢ per annum, which was lost, and the original motion carried.

Hartford, August 1.

FINE ARTS.

It will be recollected that at the May session of 1819, the legislature of this state passed a resolve, authorizing the governor to procure a pair of pistols to be presented to commodore Macdonough, as a testimony of their esteem for him, and also as a memorial of their gratitude for his eminent services in capturing the British fleet on Lake Champlain. These pistols are now finished, and we yesterday had the pleasure of examining them. They are made by col. North, of Middletown, and not only do great credit to him as an artist, but to the liberality of the state for whom they were made.—The mounting is all of pure gold and put on with an unparalling hand. The devices and engravings are by the Graphic company of this city. We are told that the actual expense which has been laid out upon them is somewhat over a thousand dollars. The barrels are formed of hard and soft iron, and wrought after the manner of the Damascus blades, so as to present a beautiful variety of chance figures over the whole surface. The stock, which reaches about half the barrel, is made of American black walnut of an uncommonly rich dark colour; the half stock is of solid gold. Upon the guard is a fine head of Minerva in raised work of gold. On the thumb piece is an elegant full length figure of a warrior, in bass-relief; his sword is raised, and he stands in the attitude of assault; in his left hand he holds a shield bearing the arms of Connecticut. In the back ground is a view of the ocean, and a ship of war riding at anchor. On the back plate to the lock, is a fine representation of the engagement between the American and British fleets on Lake Champlain, together with the surrounding scenery. The engraving is not only remarkably good in itself, but is an accurate view of the most interesting moment of the battle. Upon the main-stay of the Saratoga, near the foremast, is represented the gallant cock which there took and preserved his station through the engagement.—Trifling as this incident may seem, it is thought by the commodore to have contributed not a little to the battle. At every broadside he bravely crowed defiance to the British lion, which the sailors gravely considered as a sure omen of victory. The barrels are inlaid with a plate of gold containing the following inscription—

"Voted by the General Assembly of the state of Connecticut to Commodore Thomas Macdonough." There are several other ornaments on them, all of which are of the most perfect workmanship.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

By the Patty and Sally, arrived yesterday from Bermuda, we received a paper containing the following news from the Spanish patriots:

Hamilton, (Bermuda) August 12.

The following, via Trinidad, may be regarded as an article of some interest, as showing the temper in which the ambassadors from the Spanish cortes were likely to be received by the revolutionists of Venezuela and New Grenada:—It appears in the Trinidad papers—and our correspondent informs us, that it is a letter from a member of the congress, addressed to a gentleman in that island:

"Angostura, July 11th.

"In the night of the 7th inst. a commissary, sent to Morillo, arrived here with dispatches to 'The Most Serene Congress of Venezuela, at Guayana,' in which he mentioned, that he had made the same communications to the president of the republic, and the vice-president of Cundinamarca—he proposes an armistice, preparatory to a negotiation, for which purpose a person of the name of Duarte, intendante, and a brigadier Cires, had been nominated to treat with 'Their Most Serene Highnesses.' The congress assembled yesterday, and with open doors it was unanimously determined, that the only basis for a negotiation must be the acknowledgment of the absolute independence of the republic."

On the 22d July, three several shocks of an earthquake were felt in Trinidad—at one, half past 5, and 8 o'clock in the morning.—One of the shocks was quite severe, but fortunately occasioned no material damage.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

Sept. 6.

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books;

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

pair of spectacles, and a little piece out of the upper side. Had on when they went away a steel case. I expect they went away between H. Neal's mill and M. Murphy's tavern. Any person finding them and letting me know, shall receive from me a good name.

Samuel Woods.

Sept. 6.

31—

NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. WHITTED having been duly appointed and commissioned Brigadier Major of the 6th brigade of N. Carolina militia, and Thos. W. Holden, Quarter Master, and Thos. J. Faddis, aid-de-camp to the brigadier general, with the rank of major, they are to be respected and observed accordingly.

Jehu Bird,

Brigadier General of the 6th Brigade, North Carolina Militia.

August 30, 1820.

30 |

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisburg (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 24.

30—49

Committed to the Jail of Guilford County.

TWO NEGROES, one man and one woman. The man says his name is EDWARD BEDFORD, and that he belongs to a Mr. Thomas Samons, of Cashaw district, S. Carolina. Said negro is of a yellowish complexion, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, and about thirty-six years of age; has a black cloth coat and pantaloons of the same, two shirts, two pair cotton pantaloons and a fur hat. The woman is of low stature, inclining to be fleshy; had on when committed a black cotton habit, and has one other with her of the same kind. She calls her name BETSEY, and says she belongs to a man by the name of Man, a negro trader; her former master was Coleman, of Halifax county.

The owner or owners are desirous to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negroes away.

James Dunning, Jailor.

August 18, 1820.

29—4v

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7.

18—4f

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

posed to encourage it; the number however, is few.—It is to be hoped that those who should not be disposed to encourage the formation of such societies will at least not "throw cold water" on it.—I am a young man myself, and have a mind which needs improvement, as much or perhaps more than many of my young friends; and I must confess that I feel anxious to avail myself of every opportunity to improve it; and I feel equally anxious to see those of my young friends improved also.

I have thus, in a concise and feeble manner, given my views on the subject, with a sincere hope that some one, whose pen is more capable of doing justice to the subject, will take it up.—If, sir, you think proper to give this an insertion in your useful paper, you will at least confer a favour on one of your readers.

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.
Orange county, Aug. 25, 1820.

ON THE WASTE OF LIFE. Written by Dr. Franklin.

Anergus was a gentleman of good estate, he was bred to no business, and could not contrive how to waste his hours agreeably; he had no relish for any of the proper works of life, nor any taste at all for the improvements of the mind; he generally spent ten hours of the four-and-twenty in his bed; he dozed two or three more on his couch, and as many were dissolved in good liquor every evening, if he met with company of his own humour. Five or six of the rest he sauntered away with much indolence; the chief business of them was to contrive his meals, and to feed his fancy before-hand, with the promise of a dinner and supper; not that he was so very a glutton, or so entirely devoted to appetite, but chiefly because he knew not how to employ his thoughts better, he let them rove about the sustenance of his body. Thus he made a shift to wear off ten years since the paternal estate fell into his hands; and yet according to the abuse of words in our day, he was called a man of virtue, because he was scarce ever known to be quite drunk, nor was his nature much inclined to lewdness.

One evening he was musing alone, his thoughts happened to take a most unusual turn, for they cast a glance backward, and began to reflect on his manner of life. He bethought himself what a number of living beings had been made a sacrifice to support his carcase, and how much corn and wine had been mingled with those offerings. He had not quite lost all the arithmetic that he learned when he was a boy, and set himself to compute what he had devoured since he became to the age of man.

"About a dozen feathered creatures small and great, have one week with another (said he) given up their lives to prolong mine, which in ten years amounts to at least six thousand."

"Fifty sheep have been sacrificed in a year, with half a hectomb of black cattle, that I may have the choicest part offered weekly upon my table.—Thus a thousand beasts out of the flock and the herd have been slain in ten years time, to feed me, besides what the forest has supplied me with. Many hundreds of fishes have in all their varieties, been robbed of life for my repast, and of the smaller fry as many thousands."

"A measure of corn would hardly afford fine flour enough for a month's provision, and this arises to above six score bushels; and many hogsheds of ale and wine, and other liquors, have passed through this body of mine, this wretched strainer of meat and drink."

"And what have I done all this time for God or man? What a vast profusion of good things upon an useless life, and worthless liver! There is not the meanest creature among all these which I have devoured, but hath answered the end of creation better than I. It was made to support human nature, and it hath done so. Every crab and oyster I have devoured, hath filled up its place in the rank of beings with more propriety than I have done: O shameful waste of life and time!"

In short, he carried on his moral reflections with so just and severe a force of reason, as constrained him to change his whole course of life, to break off his follies at once, and to apply himself to gain some useful knowledge, when he was more than thirty years of age; he lived many following years, with the character of a worthy man, and an excellent christian; he performed the kind offices of a good neighbour at home, and made a shining figure as a patriot in the senate house; he died with a peaceful conscience, and the

tears of his country were dropped upon his tomb.

The world, that knew the whole series of his life, stood amazed at the mighty change. They beheld him as a wonder of reformation, while he himself confessed and adored the divine power and mercy, which had transformed him from a brute to a man.

But this was a singular instance; and we almost may venture to write MIRACLE upon it. Are there not numbers of both sexes among our young gentry, in this degenerate age, whose lives thus run to utter waste, without the least tendency to usefulness?

DUELLING.

A late Boston paper contains an account of a controversy between Mr. Cook of that place, and Mr. Barrell formerly of that place but now of Malaga. In the course of the dispute, Mr. Barrell sent a challenge to Mr. Cook, in order to convince the public of the justice of his statement by attempting the life of the person who had contradicted it. Mr. C. instead of accepting the challenge, very properly instituted suits against Mr. B. and the person who bore the challenge. The following remarks on this subject are from the Portland Gazette; and we should be gratified to see them practically applied, not by merchants only, but by gentlemen in every situation.

"It has been said by some, that, in the army and navy, it is, in certain cases, impossible without disgrace to avoid a duel: on that question we shall offer no remark. Here is a different case; two merchants are involved in a dispute in which one party must be wrong and must have been guilty of falsehood. Each shifts the blame from himself, and casts it upon his adversary; but one, in hopes of vindicating himself, demands the privilege of shooting the other: Mr. Cook says, No, sir; I am convinced that what I have said is true, but whether true or false, my being fired at, or even shot by you, will prove neither the one nor the other; I may be shot, and I shall certainly be called a fool by the public, without satisfying them of my innocence, or deriving any possible advantage from the glory of being killed in a private quarrel on a trifling subject. Under this impression, or under any view of the case, we say, Mr. Cook ought to be justified by the community, and in a decided manner, for putting himself into the protection of the law against a man who seeks his life. How absurd is the contrary doctrine! Does a man gain any honour by being killed in a duel? Is the name of Decatur any more respected than before the fatal affair which terminated his life? Does the survivor gain any reputation? No justification is produced on either side; the parties remain in precisely the same state as to the facts that they did before they took the field; and one, and sometimes both, are killed or wounded; then frequently a reconciliation takes place, which comes in many instances too late for the victim of such false notions of honour. Is a man, therefore, in such a case, to hazard a life valuable to his friends and the community, to feed a monster engendered by unsound and dangerous principles on minds too timid to act right?"

"But public opinion must correct the evil, and we are therefore pleased to find a merchant taking advantage of the laws of the land to protect himself against another merchant, who has no regard for those laws."

WEIR'S CAVE.

The Virginia Herald, printed at Fredericktown, has published a description of this Cave, from the pen of gen. Calvin Jones, from which we have made the following summary: The cave is of solid limestone, generally descending in its course.—The entrance is closed by a door of about three feet and a half square. The passage as you enter is narrow until you reach a chamber 12 or 15 feet high. From this chamber you enter a narrow passage, creeping part of the way, and inclining your body to the left between two rocks into another chamber—then descending a ladder, you enter Solomon's temple; on the left is a large fluted column called Solomon's pillar, and on the sides curtains descend in wave-like fields from the ceiling to the floor. The room is 25 feet high. Ascending a ladder, you find yourself on a steep narrow rock, and descending again you enter the curtain room profusely

ornamented with drapery, which appear more like the works of art than of chance.—The curtains hang from 6 to 12 inches apart, and are mostly white and transparent. The next room is called the Tambourine or Music room, abounding with stalactites, similar to the curtains in the other rooms, but finer. A skilful hand on striking them can bring forth enchanting music. You next descend a natural formed staircase, with a row of bannisters of a proper height to rest the hand on, and then descend a ladder which carries you into a ball room 100 feet long and 15 to 20 high; the floor smooth and level, the sides ornamented with curtains. There is a sofa in this room remarkable for its resemblance to art. You next enter a staitened passage in the cavern. The explorer must creep on all fours and after encountering great difficulties in his descent, he at length regains his feet. A Mrs. T. who had visited this cavern, although a corpulent lady, passed these straits—"she crept and tumbled and slid along like an otter"—indeed, the writer adds, "no woman ever stopped half-way; they always go to the extremity." Descending some steps, you enter the vestibule, the arch being about 25 feet high. In this room there is a saloon, and Mary's gallery, the latter formed by a horizontal sheet of stone, a foot thick and twenty feet in diameter.—Then comes Washington's hall, the grandest part of the cavern. It has a long level floor, which rings beneath the tread of the foot; the arch rises eighty feet over your head; on the right is a row of marble statues. Lady Washington's drawing room is the next—a large and handsome apartment, in which there is a resemblance to a bureau, with many names inscribed upon it. The Diamond room is next, its walls sparkling with brilliants; then the Enchanted room, in which is a basin containing a hughhead or two of pure water. In one of the last mentioned apartments, there is a column of 25 or 30 feet diameter, called the tower of Babel. The last scene is the Garden of Eden. It is a spacious room, a rock, apparently floating over you, called Elijah's mantle, and a large white curtain, and a rock called the Salt mountain, are seen in the distance. The party were two hours and three quarters before they regained the mouth of the cave.

MR. CURRAN.

When Mr. Curran commenced his professional career he was poor; and like most men in his situation he was not more destitute of money than of friends. The first fee of any consequence which he received, was thro Arthur Wolfe's recommendation. The following biographical anecdote is related by himself:—

"I then lived," said he, "upon Hog Hill, my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments; as to my rent, it stood pretty much the same chance of its liquidation with the national debt. Mrs. Curran, however, was a barrister's lady, and what was wanted in wealth she was well determined should be supplied with dignity. The landlady, on the other hand, had no idea of any gradation except that of pounds, shillings and pence. I walked out one morning to avoid the perpetual altercations on the subject, with my mind, you may imagine, not in a very enviable temper. I fell into a gloom to which, from my infancy, I had been occasionally subject. I had a family for whom I had no dinner; and a landlady for whom I had no rent. I had gone abroad in despondency—I returned home almost in desperation. When I opened the door of my study, where Lavater alone could have found a library, the first thing that presented itself, was an immense folio of a brief, twenty golden guineas wrapped up, beside it, and the name of Old Bob Lyons marked on the back of it. I paid my landlady—bought a good dinner—gave Bob Lyons a share of it—and that dinner was the date of my prosperity."

INGENIOUS DEVICE.

A young gentleman from one of the universities, on paying a visit to a lady, a relation of his, in the country, found her in great affliction, for the loss of a ring of considerable value. She was certain that some of the servants must have got it, but she knew not against whom the accusation should be directed. The young gentleman, on hearing the circumstances, undertook the recovery of it, provided the lady would humour the stratagem he proposed to make use of: she readily consented. At dinner,

therefore the conversation turned upon the loss; the scholar boasted so much of his skill in the black art, that she, as they had previously agreed, desired him to exert it for the detection of the person who had stolen her ring. He promised to make the best exertion in his power, and after dinner proceeded to business. He ordered a white cock to be procured, (no other colour would do) and a kettle to be placed on a table in the hall; the cock he told them was to be put under the kettle, adding that all the servants, one after another was to touch it, and that as the guilty person laid his hand on it the cock would crow three times. Every thing being thus prepared with the greatest solemnity, the young gentleman opened the scene.

The hall was darkened, and the procession began. As soon as they had each of them declared that they had fulfilled the directions given, and touched the kettle, the light was restored, and the gentleman examined the hands of them all; he found all smutted except those of one servant, who had taken care not to touch the kettle, and was beginning to hug himself for having outwitted the conjurer, who fixing upon this circumstance, charged him closely with the robbery; as he could not deny it, he fell down upon his knees and asked pardon of his mistress, which she granted upon the restoration of her ring.

MENTAL ABSTRACTION.

A member of the Scottish bar, in a fit of mental abstraction, having forgotten in a particular case, for which party he had been retained, he uttered a long and fervent speech, exactly in the teeth of the interest he had been hired to defend. Such was the zeal of his eloquence, that no whispered remonstrance from the rear, no tugging at his elbow, could stop him in *medio gurgitis dicendi*. But just as he was about to sit down, the trembling suitor put a slip of paper into his hands, with these plain words—"You have plead for the wrong party;" whereupon, with an air of infinite composure, he resumed the thread of his oration, saying—"Such, my lord, is the statement which you will probably hear from my brother, on the opposite side of this case. I shall now beg leave, in a very few words, to show your lordship, how utterly untenable are the principles, and how distorted are the facts, upon which this very specious statement has proceeded." And so he went once more over the same ground, and did not take his seat until he had most energetically refuted himself from one end of his former pleading to the other.

BAD PAYMASTER.

A wilfully bad paymaster is one of the greatest pests to society. No person, till he has reflected on the subject, can be conscious of the numerous and extensive evils which result from this delinquency. If punctual payments universally prevailed, there would be a great reduction in the price of many services and many articles of consumption—it would give a certainty to every man's calculations for support—would promote matrimony—diminish care—establish harmony—lessen lawsuits—reduce doctor's bills, &c. &c. If there was more justice there would be less need of charity.

Boston Pat.

HUMOROUS.

At the last session of our legislature, a law was passed to amend an act incorporating this village [Canandaigua] but by the inattention of the engrossing committee, and the hurry of the council of revision, (where private bills are often passed by merely reading their titles) several words were omitted, which, ludicrously enough, entirely perverts the meaning of several sections in the bill. For instance, the second section enacts that "the trustees of said village, or a major part of them, as often as they shall make, ordain or publish any by laws for restraining animals, may be seized and impounded, and after reasonable delay, may be sold at public vendue, to pay the penalties," &c.

Some of our brother editors have made themselves merry with this amending act.—The editor of the Plough Boy says, it seems to be quite as much of a bull as the British statute which subjects certain offenders to transportation for 14 years, one half of the penalty to the informer, and the other half to the king.

[Ontario Repository.]

To the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Sir,

When we take a view of the number of young men in our country, growing up in a manner illiterate, and their minds unimproved, it is truly lamentable. If we go to any public collection whatever, we shall find there a number of well looking young men, to whom bountiful nature has been liberal in her gifts; and yet they appear entirely unconcerned about the improvement of their minds. They may have, as they think, an education sufficient to manage their own affairs, which is all they care for. To write and count the interest on a note of hand, &c. they may say is all that is necessary for a farmer or a mechanic.—I hope, however, they are not all disposed to think in this way. Surely they should better understand their own interest. But I would ask those who are disposed to think in this way, whether they would not like to have a knowledge of the history of the country in which they live, and even of others? And whether it would not be pleasing to them, to set down and converse with their friends on the geographical situation, and historical events of their country? Surely they cannot answer, no. But they may ask, how information of this nature can be obtained without going to school for that purpose, which will cost considerable, of which their circumstances will not admit. I answer, that, in my opinion, it can be obtained independent of a school, or much cost. Can not debating or reading societies be instituted in every respectable neighbourhood, at a small expense? Money that is now frequently expended unnecessarily, may be laid out in the purchase of useful books, to the great advantage of every individual who should be disposed thus to lay out his money. Eight or ten dollars from each young man in a neighbourhood, would be sufficient to purchase a very respectable library at once. This done annually would in a few years increase it to a valuable collection; and the further encouragement which it would receive from our old patriotic friends would doubtless be considerable. The lasting advantages to be derived from an institution of this nature, surely ought to render it desirable and interesting to each and every young man who is inclined to improve his mind and intellect. Money thus laid out, would be well laid out; and there is scarcely any young man who can say with candor, that he does not expend that sum or more every year in some way or other unnecessarily, and of course nothing to his advantage. All the young men that I have personally conversed with on the subject, seem dis-